THE SPEAKER.

I saw him mount the speaker's stand, Amidst a lordly crowd—
They welcomed him as some bright star,
With shouts both long and loud. His form was graceful to behold, His brow was broad and fair, His hands were clasped upon his heart, Which throbbed so wildly there.

A deadly silence seemed to reign A deady street that brilliant hall;
Througout that brilliant hall;
Their gaze was riveted on him,
Whose presence seemed to pall— But, suddenly, his dark eye flashed, His proud breast strongly heaved, Then burning words of eloquence,
That silence did relieve.

He spoke such words as ne'er before Burst from the lips of man,
He seemed to sour on scraph's wings,
Then down to earth again— I saw him press his burning brow,
With quick and feeble touch:
That deadly silence came again,

It was too much, too much ! Louisa, April 10.

TO A RICH YOUNG WIDOW. (FROM PUNCH.) I will not ask if thou canst touch The tuneful ivory key,
Those silent notes of thine are such As quite suffice for me.

I'll make no question if thy skill The pencil comprehends—
Enough for me, love, if thou still
Canst draw thy dividends! MISCELLANEOUS.

ARRIVAL OF STEAMER EL DORADO. FIFTEEN DAYS LATER FROM CALIFORNIA. New York, April 12.—The steamer El Dorado, with dates from San Francisco to Murch 15th, arrived at 5 o'clock. She brings 214 passengers, and \$800,000 in gold dust on

The intelligence from California is most important and in teresting. A most disastrous flood had occurred on nearly all the rivers. The cities of Sacramento, Nevada and Marys-ville had been completely overflowed, causing a widespread devastation, and the most frightful consternation. The loss at Marysville is estimated at \$100,000. At Sacra-

mento the embankment gave way, and several houses floated down the river. At Marysville all the streets were submerged, and a large quantity of goods destroyed. At Neva-da two quartz mills, the theatre, Empire Hotel and several houses were swept away. The bridges over Salmon Halls and Colma river were carried off, and no doubt every bridge on the South and middle falls has shared the same fate.
The country between Sacramento and the mines is impas

sable. The legislative halls are surrounded by water and the members reached them in boats. Nearly all the houses on the Marysville and Sacramento road floated away.— Many of the finest brick houses in Marysville have been rendered untenantable. The damage at Sacramento amounts to \$10,000. Many lives are known to have been lost. So great was the consternation that few particulars had been obtained. Great quantities of live stock had perished throughout the country. At the last accounts the flood was An expedition was projected at San Francisco for the

newly discovered gold regions of Queen Charlotte's Island. The Indians were still giving trouble. A party of them attacked Cloud's train, near Sacramento, and in the fight four Indians were killed. The whites, however, had to abandon their goods. Two Indians were afterwards taken and hung. ease quantities of snow had fallen near Downieville Intelligence from the mining districts was not favorable. The city of Stockton and San Joaquin valley had also

suffered by the flood. The loss in the city amounted to The store ship Lexington arrived at San Francisco on the ■ 14th of March. The steamer Monumental City had also arrived from Panama the same day, having put into an intermediate port in consequence of an accident. Her passen-

A large amount of business, chiefly of a local nature, had been transacted in the Legislature. The salary bill affixing the following salaries had pussed: Governor 86,000; Treasurer, Comptroller and District Judges, \$5,000; Supreme Court Judges, \$7,000. An unfavorable report had been made in the House on the subject of dividing the State into separate Congressional

The fugitive slave bill had been reported back to the House.

A resolution had passed the Legislature requesting the general government to furnish the State with 20,000 muskets

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SOCIETY OF ALUMNI OF THE

and 1,000 of Colt's pistols.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT OF HAMDEN SIDNEY COLLEGE. The annual address before this body was delivered in the Chemical Hall of the College on Saturday evening, March 13th, by Dr. Manderlie Thum of Louisville, Kentucky. The audience, though a large and most respectable one, was not so numerous as it would have been had not an erroneous impression, that the public would not be admitted, prevailed to a considerable extent. The effort of Dr. Thum, was one of great credit to himself, and was warmly received by his among the Arabs." He treated it with rare ability, and evinced a familiarity with ancient medical literature and his-tory rarely possessed by medical men. He wound up with a handsome and feeling tribute to his aima mater, and a warni greeting to his brother alumni, after an absence of ten years from the theatre of his scholastic labors.

The regular annual meeting was held in the College Hall on Monday 15th March, Dr. P. Cl. Gooch, president of the society, in the chair. In the absence of the secretary, Dr. JNO. G. LUMPKIN Of Hanover was elected secretary pro tem.

The graduates of the present session of the institution, to-

gether with several other alumni, were then elected members Dr. CARTHON ARCHER, one of the regular appointed essay lats, then read a highly instructive paper on the "Ganglionic Nerrous System," after which the following resolution was

Resolved. That this society tenders its thanks to Drs. Mandeville Thum of Kentucky, and Carthon Archer of Hen-rico, for the able manner in which they have discharged the duties of orator and essavist at the present meeting. On motion, the president was instructed "to appoint ten delegates to represent this society in the next American medical association, and to name alternates, in case any of these should be unable to attend its next meeting." The follow-

ing gentlemen were appointed: Ing gentlemen were appointed:

Dr Mundeville Thum, Kentucky; Dr A E Peticolas, Richmond; Dr W E Wilson, Richmond; Dr Carthon Archer,
Henrico; Dr Samuel Christian, Charles City; Dr R K Taylor, Richmond; Dr Reverly Grigg, Farmville; Dr Wm Alex Thom, Northampton; Dr B St Geo Peachy, Williamsburg; Dr T E Cox. Henrico:

A paragraph during the past year was published in the papers of the Eastern cities, stating that Dr. Thum was mulcied to the amount of \$1,000 for multreatment of disease in a child in Louisville. We are glad to state that the boot is on the other leg, and that the Dr. recovered this amount in a suit instituted against an individual for slander against his professional character. We render this late act of justice, as the correction has not been as general as the misstatement, and take this occasion to say that Dr. T. refused to take a dollar of the damages awarded. On motion of Dr. Pelland, the following resolutions were

adopted:
"Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed by the president, to consider the propriety of recommending to the faculties of our alma mater and of the other medical schools in the United States, the requisition of a pledge from their alamni upon receiving the diploma. And, if it is deemed expedient to report such a pledge, to be appended to the conatitution of this body, and to be signed by members upon their election to it. solved that this committee be requested to report to

the next annual meeting. Drs. Thos. Polland, R. K. TAYLOR and W. E. WILSON were appointed the committee.
Dr. L. B. Anderson offered a resolution, contemplating the

erection of a tablet to the memory of the late Drs. Cullen and Warner; which was referred to a resident committee consisting of Drs. C. P. Johnson, A. E. Peticolas and Tho. society then proceeded to the election of officers which resulted as follows:
Dr. P. CLAIBORNE GOOCH, President.

Dr. P. CLAIBURA ARCHER, Vice Presidents. Dr. Thos. E. Cox,

Dr. A. E. Peticolas, Recording Secretary. Dr. Thos. Pollard, Corresponding Secretary, Dr. WM. E. Wilson, Treasurer.

Dr. WM. A. Thom, of Northampton Co. Va., Orator for the honor which the society had continued to bestow upon him. He expressed his zealous wishes for the rapid prosperity and permanent success of Hampden Sydney medical college, and hoped that her alumni would strive to give her the position by merit of the first school in the South.

The chair announced Drs. Archer, Cox and Peticolas the committee under the 31 by-law, for nominations and selec-

The President was allowed time for the appointment of the On motion, the Secretary was instructed to furnish the proceedings of this meeting to the editors of the Stethoscope and city papers. After which the society adjourned.

J. G. LUMPKIN, Sec'y pro tem.

tion of subjects for the essayists.

MEDICAL CONVENTION. At a meeting of the Physicians of the county of Nottoway, on the first day of April, Dr. Wm. H. Perry was called to the Chair, and J. M. Hurt appointed Secretary.

The object of the meeting being explained to be the sending of delegates to meet the Physicians of the State in general convertion is their in the control convertion. eral convention in the city of Richmond on the 2d proximo, On motion, the following delegation were appointed by the chair, viz: R. B. Tuggle, O. M. Knight, R. Connelley, J. A. Agnew and G. C. Bland. To which, on motion, the President and Secretary were added.

Whereupon, it was moved by Dr. R. Connelley, that this

Whereupon, it was moved by Dr. R. Connelley, that this meeting form itself into a permanent local medical society for the county of Nottoway, which, after some discussion, was unanimously adopted. The society being thus properly organized, Dr. Wm. H. Perry and J. M. Hunt were chosen delegate and alternate to represent it in the Convention of the "American Medical Association" to be half in the circuit Richard on the 4th day of May next. held in the city of Richmond on the 4th day of May next. The proceedings were ordered to be sent, for publication, to the Stethoscope, Richmond Whig and Enquirer, and Petersburg Intelligencer and South Side Democrat.
The Society then adjourned.
WM. H. PERRY, Chairman.

J. M. HURT, Secretary.

AID TO KOSSUTH REFUSED. COLUMBUS, OHIO, April 12th .- The Senate resolution. which passed on Saturday, to loan the arms of the State to Kossuth, was laid on the table in the House to-day, by a vote of 44 yeas to 28 nays.

DESTRUCTIVE FILE IN SAVANNAH. SAVANNAH, APRIL 13.—A fire occurred on Sunday morning, which destroyed Lumar's cotton presses, with 5,000 bales of cotton, and partially burnt two vessels lying at the wharf laden with cotton. Lamar's loss is \$50,000; his insurance 20,000. The total loss is about \$200,000.

RICHMOND ENQUIRER. WEDNESDAY MORNING, APRIL 14, 1852.

THE TIMES AND GEN. SCOTT. The Times, while charging us with not meeting an issue, is itself guilty of a palpable dodge. We expressed our curiosity to know whether the Whig State Convention, which will meet at the Universalist Church at 4 P. M. to-day, would content itself with a simple endorsation of Mr. Fillmore, and, by refraining from declaring the purpose of the Whig party of Virginia to vote for no candidate that was not publicly and directly pledged to the support of all the measures of the compromise, would virtually encourage the "mum policy" so firmly insisted on by Seward and the principal backers of Gen. Scott. The Times does not give us the antallest light on the subject, but contents itself with a ancumonious indignation at the "distrust" of Gen. Scott's soundness which really originated with leading members of the Whig party, and it solves the whole difficulty by lauding Gen. Scott's deeds at "Chippewa, Lundy's Lane, Vera Cruz," &c. The question is not now the military services of Gen. Scott, whom we freely acknowledge to be a great soldier and a most amiable man in private life. The true issue is whether General Scott will meet the demands of his own party at the South, and will say in black and white whether he is for or against the fugitive slave law, &c. Vera Cruz and Chippewa, are very well in crowning the General with laurels; but such gun-powder laudations will not answer for such Southern whige as Marshall of Kentucky, Williams of Tennessee, and the editor of the Petersburg Intelligencer, who demand, at the peril of the dissolution of the Whig party, that Gen. Scott should show his hand. In order to give the Times and the Whig State Convention an opportunity to take proper action on this subject, these Southern Whigs, against whom, if against any body, as follow: the Times should level its charges of "scandal, detraction,

envy, which ever pursue merit like its shadow." The Petersburg Intelligencer says that Mr. Williams of Tennessee "deserves the thanks of the country for the explicit manner in which he has declared his sentiments. His solemn warning to the Whig party as to the course which they shall pursue in the coming Presidential election will we fervently hope, not be without a good effect. There is the Democracy of the State of New York for the next Presi a part of his speech which makes an irresistible appeal to

Southern Whigs." Now, what did Mr. Williams say in his speech? Hear

Gen. Scott has been nominated by Whig Conventions in the States of Maine, Pennsylvania, and Indiana. In all of these conventions there was a portentous silence in rela-tion to the compromise measures; a silence terribly eloquent ilence which, louder than sevenfold thun der, proclaims to the Southern people, that their safety and heir rights are in danger.
Mr. Chairman, if Millard Fillmere and Daniel Webster

shall be set aside, under the circumstances, and with the lights now before the country, and Winfield Scott shall be nominated as the whig candidate for the Presidency, in my opinion the people of the Southern States will protest against "The deep damnation of their taking off."

I further state that the party which shall be guilty, at this trying time, of nominating a man whose opinions are not known, will, in the language of S. S. Prentiss of Mississippi, sink so deep that a bubble will never rise to mark the spot at which it went down. It must be so, it ought to be so. So deeply rooted and embedded are the compromise measures in the minds of both whigs and Democrats in the State of Tennessee, that if each member from the Statewhigs and Democrats-upon this floor, should go home with a nomination like that, "coming in such a questionable shape," and make their utmost efforts to sustain such a nomination, they would meet with overwhelming and inev Mr. Williams avowed himself opposed to any man wh

would not put himself upon the record in favor of the compromise. He said that Scott, it is said, in private circles. endorses the Compromise measures. If so, he asked why Scott had been nominated in Maine, Pennsylvania, and Indiana, and not a word had yet been said by the whig conventions in these States about the compromise. If Scott does not avow his views in a tangible form, he

(Mr. W.) would conceive that the omission was for the with the approval of Mr. Webster. purpose of catching "higher law" votes. If this was so, (said Mr. W.) Scott could not get enough respectable men in Tennessee to form the Electoral ticket. He would rote for a him by his friends in Kensington. It was "his intention, compromise Democrat in preference to a non-committal Whig.

Mr. Marshell of Kentucky takes similar strong ground in | Belgium, and there quietly to watch the progress of events his Buffalo letter and in his speech in the Whig caucus last Friday night, the striking revelations of which, published by us yesterday, are confirmed by Whig and Neutral papers .-One of the letters says :

Gentlemen of decision and character, and talent, such Mr. Humphrey Marshall of Kentucky; Mr. Gentry of Tennessee; Mr. Outlaw of North Carolina; Mr. Moore of Louisiana, and Mr. Walsn of Maryland, expressed their determisome fixed principles by which the whig party should be in the assured belief that events are rapidly hurrying onverned in the next presidential canvass. spoke with a great deal of feeling and force, and so did Mr. Walsh of Maryland. The demand for principles, made by Mr. Humphrey Marshall, was stoutly resisted by Mr. Thaddeus Stevens of Pennsylvania, Mr. Campbell of Onio, and deus Stevens of Pennsylvania, Mr. Campbell of Onio, and other leading and uncompromising Free Soilers. There is, of course, no need of human principles where the higher law prevails, the greater swallowing up the less. The probability is, there will be no Whig National Convention at all, but that the Northern Whigs will run General Scott, fight in regular battle in the North, and rely on a few Guerilla leaders in the Southern States, for a diversion in his favor. The friends of Gen. Scott, in a word, expect to count out without the South, and the sooner the South prepares itself for this sad reality, the better.

"Hansworth," the Richmond correspondent of the Danville Register (Whig) still holds his grounds as follows: I have been censured for speaking so plainly with regard to Scott, but this censure is unmerited. I reiterate, that without a pledge of loyalty to the compromise-fugitive slave law and all-Scott cannot come before the South to slave law and all—Scott cannot come before the to occur
any advantage. But I am asked, is he not known to occupy this position? This may be, but a pledge from him
would say to Seward, Johnson & Co., "gentlemen, my senI repudiate your principles." No timents are not yours, I repudiate your principles." No pledge from him may be understood by them, as an endorsal of their course or a winking at their political sins. General scott ought not to occupy this position. I am glad to see that his views upon the questions at issue are eking out, but they are not tardy, and entirely unsatisfactory. Open man-liness would be exhibited by a full, explicit denial of all

charges preferred against him. The New Orleans Bulletin (Whig) says: The Whig candidate for the Presidency must stand em

hatically, and without qualification or reservation, upon the Compromise platform, it he would carry a single Southern Upon this short text the Pittsburg Gazette (Scott Whig)

ours forth the following insolent menace: Such is the language used by the Southern Whig press generally, by the resolutions of Southern Whig Conventions, and by Southern Whig speakers in Congress. The Whigs of the North must renounce the Southern shibbotath, or all political communion will be dissolved. Well, be it so.— Better so than any more sacrifice of manliness and princide. Is it more important to the Whig party to maintain its consistency and its principles than to elect a President?-The strength of the Whig party is principally in the North. Is it better to conciliate the South, where it is has but little strength, by a survile submission, or to increase its power in he North by a firm adherence to its integrity? On the de tision of this question will depend the future of the Whig

party. Will the Times and the Virginia Whig Convention go with the Pittsburg Gazette or with the N. O. Bulletin? With Mr. Cabell of Florida, Mr. Marshall of Kentucky and the Southern Whigs in Congress, or with Seward, Thaddeus Stevens & Co? Will they submit to the dominant majority Stevens & Co? Will they submit to the dominant majority at the North, or will they demand an avowal of Gen. Scott's opinions, on the Compromise, which they have hitherto made a test? These are interesting questions, which the Convention will have to decide.

But the Times appears greatly outraged at our referring to the Free Soil Whige as "those who brought him (Gen. Scott) out."- This is not our "thunder;" we derived it from the oft repeated declarations of Whig speakers and writers-For instance, vesterday morning's mail brought us the Baltimore Patriot, whose Whig Washington correspondent holds the following language, after referring to the strong anti-Scott demonstration made by Southern Whigs:

Under such circumstances, would it be safe to nominate Gen. Scott 7 Can Gen. Scott, first elevated and borne aloft assertion-on the shield of the Northern Free Soil Whigs, expect to carry 1, That i the Southern Whigs generally, or any one Southern State ? This is an important question.

Let the Times take in hand and answer the warnings from members of its own party, before complaining of us, who have only grouped together the ammunition fired from the Whig batteries.

A word about Mr. Hallett to-morrow.

-----AS WE EXPECTED.

We have stated the gratifying fact, that the Pennsylvania Legislature have repealed that portion of the odious obstruction law, which forbade the use of the State jails for the safe-keeping of recaptured fugitive slaves. The vote against the repeal is pure Whig-not a Democratic name is contained in it-Democrats, says the Keystone, "are too sincerely attached to the Constitution, to be found in any company supporting measures that even, consequentially, nullify its expreesed or clearly implied powers. A Whig Senate alone prevented the repeal of the entire law. Without the Senate, the House was powerless. The repeal of the 6th section was the best that could be obtained-the Senate would grant nothing more ; and this the House has promptly passed, with NO OPPOSITION, EXCEPT WHIG VOTES !"

The people of Petersburg, by the vote 332 to 18, have empowered their Common Council to borrow money for the purpose of improving the Appomattox River.

The Whig delegates and members of the Legislature were to have a private meeting in the Capitol last night-Their Convention may save Mr. Fillmore and defeat Gen. Scottwill they have the firmness to do it?

The exhibition at Mr. McEvoy's dancing saloon on Monday night was, in spite of the storm of rain, most beautiful and interesting. Hundreds of lovely girls and boys, exquiTHE DEMOCRACY OF NEW YORK.

The New York National Democrat, referring to the ap pointment of Mesers. Seymour and Skinner, as delegates to Ballimore for the State at large, says it is evident that Governor Marcy has a majority of the delegates in his favor. It adds that there are from 12 to 16 firm Cass men out of the thirty-five delegates." The vote on the contested seat between Shephard and O'Conor, from the city of New York-17 voted for Shephard and 14 for O'Conor-is regarded as shewing about the relative strength of Marcy and Cass with the delegates. The two delegates for the State at large are "both Marcy men. This will give Marcy a decided majority of the delegates from N. York, in the Baltimore Convention." The National Democrat adds:

It is now clearly settled that New York will be carit is now clearly settled that Ivew 1 ors will be car-ticd next fall for the Democratic party, whoever may be the nominee of the Baltimore Convention. This State will show a united front in November next. The result at Alba-ny did not give tise to any ill fieling between the friends of of the State delegates would be selected from among them; but other counsels prevailed. Every delegate from this city veted for O'Conor; he being, in their judgment, cutiled to a seat in the committee. But the delegates from the rural districts thought otherwise; and as both the contestants agreed to abide the result, and not carry the difficulty to altimore, the matter we suppose is terminated. We hope so at least, as we desire that New York should not give the National Convention any trouble like that of 1848.

The New York Evening Post says, that Messrs. Seymout and Skinner, the two State delegates at large, "although both supporters of Gen. Cass in 1848 are now understood to be opposed to his nomination in any contingency. They will discharge the important duties devolving upon the Judge go for the election of such a candidate as will keep the Democracy of New York united. Their first choice is understood to be Win, L. Marcy." stood to be Win. L. Marcy."

A large portion of the Democrats who attended the meeting of the delegates at Albany, unanimously adopted a prewe briefly quote once more the strong language of some of amble and resolutions, submitted by Capt. Isaiah Rynders

Whereas, it is evident that a decided majority of the Demorracy of the State retain, as in times past, undiminished confidence in Gen. Cass, and that in the judgment of this meeting he can carry the State of New York against any candidate whom the Whigs may nominate; he is therefore migrating the carriers by the Nectocal fore eminently entitled to a nomination by the National Convention to be held in Baltimore on the first day of Jane next. Be it therefore
Resolved, That Lewis Cass is the choice of a majority of

Resolved, That there is the most indubitable evidence that the Democracy of the State of New York, will stand in the approaching contest on the platform constructed at Bultimore in 1844, and re-adopted in 1848.

Resolved, That the result of the State elections in 1852o far as they have been -in New Hampshire, Connecticut, so far as they have been in the most positive convictions that the great battle to be fought in November next
will result in an overwhelming defeat of Federalism and
glorious triumph of the Democracy.

Res lved, That though in the opinion of this meeting, the

best interests of the country will be subserved by the nomination of Gen. Cass, and that the distinguished services he has rendered the Democracy and the country, have endeared him to the Democratic masses; yet, should be fail to receive the nomination of the National Convention, the Democracy of the State of New York will cordially unite with the Democracy of her sister States in giving to the successful nominec their individual support in November next.

LOUIS KOSSUTH Passed through Richmond early yesterday morning, for Washington. He arrived in the Southern Cars, breakfasted and went off in the Northern train. The hour was so early that but few of our citizens, we presume, saw the "Magyar Chief." At Mobile, in reply to an address from Judge A. B. Meek, Kossuth set forth the reasons which induced him to hurry North-the leading one of which was, that he has an engagement to visit the State of Massachusetts, at the instance of her Legislature, at an early day, and that he has also to stop some days, meanwhile, at Washington city .-Gov. Kossuth disavowed any desire to involve our country in war, or in any entangling alliances with European nations and he only wishes our country to make some earnest and solemn enunciation of the justice and duty of non-intervention-such, for instance, as is embraced in the resolution of Gen. Cass now pending before the Senate, which was drawn

The London Advertiser states that Kossuth expects to take possession, on the 1st of May, of a house taken for with about 40 of his countrymen, to reside temporarily in

"The sole reason why Kossuth would have preferred Belglum to England was the greater economy which was prac-ticable in the former country. The altered state of affairs in. France has, however, satisfied the illustrious Hungarian that the Belgian government would not sanction his residence in Belgian at present; and, therefore, he has fixed on England as the place of his residence, for a season. His course will be the time for Hungary's redemption—towards which consummation he expects no inconsiderable aid from the 40,000 muskets which the Americans have furnished him formally promised to interfere on behalf of the Magyars in any future struggle in which they may engage with Austria, yet that America will interfere, should Russia or any other despotic power come to the aid of Austria, with a view of putting down the Magyars." As to the "assurances" referred to by the "Advertiser,

Kossuth clearly labors under a very great mistake. The Virginia Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows had an anni-

versary celebration yesterday. There was a grand procession, a fine oration and excellent dinner. Particulars here-

WHO SHOULD HAVE OFFICE UNDER THE NEW CONSTITUTION ? Let a plain farmer suggest a few words on this subject. The Elections for State, County and Corporation officers will probably come on during the year. You, citizens of will probably come on during the year. You, citizens of Virginia may be reminded, that a few bold, ardent spirits, eithout distinction of party, gave us the reform in the government we have. Forgive me, if I do injustice to others ernment we have.

of great distinction, whenever I am permitted to mention
Johnson, Botts and Wise; for the country should feel under lasting obligations, to those distinguished statesmen, when it is known, that they, at the important crisis, threw themselves into the breach: gave the people "the power." Now, citizens of Virginia, with such examples before you, can you heritate a moment, in accepting, this inestimable privilege. The yeomanry of the land constitute a majority, and we, who should control our elections, should be reminded that a new era has dawned on Virginia.—old things have passed nway; and ict us profit by lessons of "nrogress"—to keep pace with other States and Statesmen. Demand this reform and whenever it is practicable, with sound discretion put the Gorernment into the hands of new agencies. Before the new order of things the mass had but little influence; it may be true that we were allowed to vote for the President, members of Congress, &c. But for a poor man to think he had the right to vote for a Clerk or Judgship, was a degree of radicalism that should be discountenanced by the discreet and well bred gentry. This was the cry at every cross road. And now comes the great question to be decided by Virginia: Shall we yet hold up for blood! for ancient titles, Virginia: Shall we yet not up to noour for another titles, for family influence and distinction, and as it is in kingly governments, hereditary lordship for ages back? You may yet trace their birth rights for one hundred years back.—Will you keep up the order of the Garler of ten centuries, the order of the Thistle, the order of St. Patrick, the order (because we have them all here.) Where all things else in the candidates are equal, capable and faithful, let us lean to the side of the poor, the useak, the friendless, and give them a fair chance to improve their condition, elevate their species, that their blood may mingle with the greatest and best.

In '40 the number of Chancery suits pending in Judge Leigh's circuit were in '49 the number pending were that their blood may mingle with the greatest and best A PLAIN FARMER.

For the Enquirer. JUDGE BRISCOE G. BALDWIN. The Editors of the Enquirer are respectfully requested to publish the following article from the Staunton Spectator.

JUDGE BALDWIN-THE ONLY OBJECTION. We understand that in some parts of the section, it is objected to Judge Baldwin, that his age and physical health are such as to some extent to disqualify him from discharging the arduous duties of his office. On this subject, we as sert and the whole of this community will sustain us in the

1, That in ten years service on the Bench, Judge Baldwin position or ili-health. 2. That in those ten years he has not lost a single day from his duties for any cause whatever, except when called home

by severe family affliction. 3 That Judge Baldwin has always been and still is rehave sustained him through labors sufficient to try any man

old or young.

Our sentiments in reference to this important election are briefly stated in the following paragraph from the Harrisonburg Republican, which we endorse throughout:
"We freely accord to Judge Samuels, the credit to which he

is justly entitled, of possessing the requisite qualifications bent of the office, we should be decidedly and determinately opposed to a change. But Judge Samuels is not the in-cumbent, and what is more to the purpose, the office is filled by the Hon. Briscoe G Baldwin, the best Judge, and in our gave up a lucrative practice to accept the office, and has for nine years faithfully and efficiently performed the duties ap-pertaining to it. He has labored hard, and his compensation is acknowledged, on all hands, to be inadequate. He ed the post, under the reasonable expectation, that he would be allowed to hold it, during his faithful performance of its duties. Under these circumstances he ought to be re-elected. We are not advised as to whether Judge Bald-win will consent to be a candidate. Until he does decline however, we are for HIM!"

THE CHEVALIER WYCOFF IN PRISON .- It stated that Chevailer Wycolf is quietly at work in St. Andrew's Prison, making steckings, suspenders and other useful labors. He has been duly informed that the King declintends writing his memoira.

with figures, were posted up on the walls of the city, and towards evening an immense crowd of people thronged the

DEMOCRATIC MEETING IN POWHATAN. At a meeting of the Democratic party of Powhatan, held at their Court House on the 7th day of April, 1552, that being Court day, on motion of German L. Stratten, Hilary Harris was call d to the Chair, and Chailes R. Force ap-

The Chairman stated the object of the meeting to be the appointment of delegates to attend a Convention to be hel-den in the city of Richmond at such time as may be fixed upon by the city and counties of our district, for the pur-pose of sending delegates to the Baltimore Convention.

Pose of sending delegates to the Battimore Convention.

On motion of Mr. John Say, it was
Resolved, That the Chair appoint 25 delegates to attend
said Convention, whereupon, the Chair appointed the following gentlemen: Dr Abner Crump, John Spears, Chastain Porter, Col Henry L Hopkins, Wm C Nash, Dr Jao B
Harva Romald Coules, Losse A Alexand Thomas Recognic Dr Harve, Ronald Cocke, Jesse A Abrams, Thomas Brewn, Dr O L Diake, Win P Dabney, Samuel Gordon, German L Stratton, Edward F Baugh, James R Gates, John S Hot-son, Charles Old, George Taylor, D O Jennings, John Giles, Capt. J. Wren, Win W Michaux, John Say, Charles Seldon, Col Samuel Drake.
On motion of Mr. Stratton, the Chairman and Secretary

On motion of Mr. Stratton, the Secretary was requested to forward a copy of the proceedings of this meeting to the Editors of the Enquirer for publication.

HILARY HARRIS, Chairman.

CHARLES R. FORCE, Secretary. [From the Lynchburg Republican]

It is with pleasure that we publish the following well-written communication, from "A Member of the Lynchburg Bur." By some means, the public mind has been most shamefully abused in regard to the extent of public service performed by Judge Wilson, and of his physical ability to

THIS JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

HON, DANIEL A. WILSON. I desire to present, very briefly, to the voters of the Lynchburg and Halifax Judical Circuit, some of the promi-nent reasons which should induce them to east their suffrages in favor of the esteemed gentleman whose name heads

Among the numerous officers in the Commonwealth, whose appointment the people have resumed to themselves. whose appointment the people have resumed to themselves, certainly none involve so many high and important considerations of public interest, or appeal so powerfully and urgently to the purest and most elevated impulses of the popular judgment, as those which are connected with the judiciary department of the Government. Difficulties or the most delicate and formidable nature will inevitably suggest themselves to every good citizen in determining upon whom of his fellow citizens he will bestow his suffrage, and elevate to a position, at once so fall of honor and responsibility to the incumbent, and of deep and pervading interest to all classes of the community. While the highest mental en-dowments-incorruptible moral integrity-stern, unyielding firmness and independence-and impartial, unvacillating judgment, are indispensable requisites to the character of the Judge, long and patient observance of the man only can en able us to determine, if he possess the rare mental and mo-ral organization combining these essential atributes. The pepole have been afforded the most favorable facilities of testing the pre-eminent fitness and qualifications of Judge Wilson; and I am gratified to be prepared to make the statement, upon the highest testimony, that, in the counties the Circuit, where he has presided for the last twelve years he has won the largest respect, confidence and affectithe people, and by the continual exercise of the noblest qualities of the head and heart in the discharge of official luties, and by his kindness of temper and republican simplicity of manner in social intercourse-induced a universal sentiment in favor of his election.

Every man, who has attended any one of Judge Wilson's courts, has remarked the entire absence of the sycophantic awe—the cringing respect and obedience which are the result of anything clse than a commendable impulsi and which so seriously detract from the dignity an simplicity of the tribunals of the country. Yet no court in the Commonwealth has inspired and received a more respectful obedience from its attendants, or more uniformly maintained a lottier dignity. The sense of respectful submission and obedience, which every ood citizen is ready to acknowledge as a high duty he owes to the tribunals of the law, is not more efficient in ac-complishing this salutary result, than the confidence reposed the integrity, impartiality and sound judgment of him who dispenses the law. Equationity is a trait above all others that should prominently display itself in the official conduct of the Judge. Cool and dispassionate, he should in spire respect and obedience—not by the fear of a petulan outburst of passion—but by the caim and quiet dignity of judicial manner. The old Bailey is not the model after which the courts of Virginia have been fashioned. They harmonize in the genuine republican features that pervade the institutions of the State, and the respect inspired by them should be the free and voluntary homage of the heart; not the discusting adulation of the sycophant, The reports of the clerks of the several courts in the cir

cuit over which Judge Wilson has presided since the year 1840, exhibit an amount of business, having been actually performed in that period, which the highest degree of indutry and energy could only have accomplished. They show the services rendered by Judge Wilson during a period of ter years, commencing with the year ending the 30th August, 1840, and continuing up to the 30th of August, 1849, to be second to those performed by but one Judge in the State while these reports bear the highest testimony to the prompt and faithful manner which Judge Wilson has displayed in the discharge of onerous public duties, they will also serve trlumphantly to vindicate him from any unfavorable impres-sions super-induced by the unfounded remore that, I underand Mr. Walsn of Maryland, expressed their determi-in not "to go it blind," and to agree in the outset on fireds, will be to assume a passive attitude, for the present, compose the Circuit. Honest men, who have conscientionsly entertained and published these baseless rumors, will not efuse to make prompt and ample reparation for the injury they have unwittingly perpetrated. There is another class of men-the secret villifiers of the virtuous-in whom flunwith. But better still—he has assurances, about which there can be no mistake, that though the United States have not ginating and disseminating these charges—the congenial ginating and disseminating these charges—the congenial emanations of the blended malice and envy of their hearts upon whom the falsehood will recoil with a crushing force.

From an examination of the reports of the clerks of the crushing force by decided, and as he desired the question to be fully examined, he desired to move the reconsideration, so as to retain

ay the House of Delegates to the Convention, and published in Vol. 2 of the documents of that body, I have obtained the data upon which is based the following comparison of the result of the labor, and the amount of business respectively performed by Judges Wilson and Leigh, during the ten years from '40 to '49. Judge Leigh's name was suggested because of his universally acknowledged promptness, energy. and industry in the discharge of his duties. Conceding to him all that may be claimed in this behalf, I intend practicalto try Judge Wilson by his standard.

I call particular attention to the following facts and figures : During the period of ten years specified above, Judge Wilson decided, suits at Law.

During the same period Judge Leigh decided

Showing an excess in favor of Judge Wilson of During the same period Judge Wilson rendered, Inter-locutory decrees in Chancery. During the same period Judge Leigh rendered

Showing an excess in favor of Judge Wilson of In the same period Judge Wilson rendered, final decrees in Chancery, In the same period Judge Leigh rendered,

Sowing an excess in favor of Judge Wilson of. Making in the aggregate an excess in favor of Judge Wilson of us large number of 2,021 cases decided at Law and

decrees rendered in Chancery.

If to the above result we add a reasonable estimate of the number of cases determined in Cumberland and Appoint-This comparison may be carried a step further and the re-

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sult will be found, if possible, the more favorable to Judge Wilson. Thus: In 1840 the number of suits pending on the Law docket of Judge Wilson's circuit, were In '49 the number pending were 635

Showing an increase of but 3 suits upon the Law docket. In '40 the number of suits on Judge Leigh's decket

Showing an increase of 9 suits. In '40 the number of Chancery causes pending in Judge Wilson's circuit were In '49 the number pending were Showing a reduction of 200 suits on the Chancery docket

Showing an increase of 97 suits. The reports of the clerks for the year 1850. I have not yet tion.

The reports of the clerks for the year 1850, I have not yet tion.

Mr. Themas appealed from the decision of the Chair, and

worable. The result of that comparison is nevertheless most Mr. V. arg.

Wilson on his civil docket, the number of criminal prosecutions decided in his courts has been unusually large. In liamentary law, and hence by their 44th rule, they prescribe. tions decided in his courts has been unusually large. In Lynchburg alone the criminal business has occupied the Lynchburg alone the criminal business has occupied the that any member who votes on that side which prevailed in time of the Court to the exclusion of all other business, upon the question, may be at liberty to move for a reconsideration. time of the Court to the excussion of an other ousness, and a average of several weeks in each term. The cases connected with the Bank of Virginia defalcation occupied the Court for many weeks; at the last term of the Court (in majority of members, alone, to move a reconsideration.

Mr. Witcher was addressing the Senate in opposition to Mr. Stanton said the first amendment, limiting the contact that they been or may be taken to the amount 2000. the fall of 1850) more than six weeks was consumed in the trial of prisoners arrigned for felony—two of them being charged with the crime of murder. There were seven convictions for felony at this term of the court.

Upon a careful comparison of the reports of the clerks, it will

be ascertained that in no other circuit of the State, except that of Judge Thompson, (who receives an extra salary of Watson, Witcher-14. \$500) has the amount and nature of the transactions been larger, more onerous and difficult; and yet it has been en-countered with unequalled energy and industry, and discourse everal times in the reports of the circles, that Judge at a late hour on Mr. Meredith's motion, the Senate ad-Wilson decided more suits in his Lynchburg court, than sev- journed. eral of the Judges in all the courts of their circuit. These

glad to know, has been permanently subdued, and the system, upon which it preyed, restored to its original vigor.—

With health entirely regained, renewed physical energy and ported several bills. life, an intellect in its moonday, a judgment matured and per-fectly disciplined, a thorough knowledge of the law, and ac-complished in all the amenities of professional and private intercourse, he presents to his fellow-citizens a combination ed to grant commutation or pardon, and that he would be transferred, in a few days, to the Penitentiary of Alexandria, where, in his hours of leisure and solitude, it is said, he included in his hours of leisure and solitude, it is said, he included in his hours of leisure and solitude, it is said, he included in his been taken from his shoulders, (may I not safely predict) to be restored with the more of honor in the approv-The correspondent of the New York Times states that, soon after the trial, it was dramatised, and announced that a laughable Commedicita would be played at the Teatro Diurno, entitled "Wyckoff and Signora Gamble!" Large placards, people. I have great confidence in the republicanism of the people. A Member of the Lynchburg Bar.

THE ALBERTI KIDNAPPING CASE .- Mr. Wolt, Shands, Sheffey, Smith, Stuart, Thomas, Thompson, Watsurance 20,000. The total loss is about \$200,000.

CONVICTION OF CAPTAIN NAGLE.

Washington, Arril 12.—Capt. Naglee's second trial resulted to-day in his conviction for obtaining money from the filed by Gen. McCalla, the prisoner's counsel. Naglee was committed but not sentenced.

The total loss is about \$200,000.

The time they have sevening an immense crowd of people thronged the flat the gold for the ayes and noes on the mount of the committee of the Marviand Legislature, to whom the subject was referred, has reported a series of crownittee on public pristive, someth, Stuart, Thomas, Thompson, Watter the mining of the committee of the Marviand Legislature, to which having been taken, the mention with the notation of the committee on public pristive, which having been taken, the mention with the subject was referred, has reported a series of convicted of the Marviand Legislature, to which having been taken, the mining of the committee of the Marviand Legislature, to which having

LEGISLATURE OF VIRGINIA. MONDAY, APRIL 12, 1852.

SENATE

Mr. Sampper presented a petition of citizens of Augusta, asking amendments to the bill districting the counties, &c. Mr. Shacketpord from the committee of General Laws, reported sundry bills.

Mr. Sheffer from the committee of Roads, reported a substitute for the bill amending the act for the construction of the Mechanicsburg and Wythe Turnpike.

Mr. Deneate from the same committee, reported a bill in-Mr. Boxeste from the same committee, reported a bill in-corporating the Maysville Plank Road Company.

Mr. Boxess from the select committee, reported a bill pro-iding for the payment of the funeral expenses of James R Vilson, late clerk of the committee on Roads, &c.
As act incorporating the Sinking Spring Cemetery was aken up. The committee's amendment was adopted, and

An act incorporating the Hillsville Savings, Bank was taten up, and an amendment adopted, subjecting it to any muchdment, alteration or modification, at the pleasure of the

General Assembly, and the bill passed. An act incorporating the Gayandotte Lyceum, was passed.
An act to incorporate the Wheeling Female Academy, was An act to suppress gaming by negroes, and by white per-

sons playing with them, was passed.

An act to authorize the construction of the Wytheville and Grayson Turnpike Company, and to make branch roads to the lead mines in Wythe county, and to Hillsville in Carroll

county, was passed. An act to authorize the sale of Purdy's bridge in the county of 18k of Wight, was passed.

An act to incorporate the West Union Academy in the county of Deddridge, was passed with amendments.

county of Doddridge, was passed with amendments.

On Mr. Derrate's motion, the committee of Finance was discharged from the farther consideration of the bill providing for an additional commissioner for the county of Rockingham; also for the county of Franklin.

An act concerning certain lands vested in the Literary Fund, on which the taxes for 1831, or prior therto, were re-

On Mr. DENEALE's motion, the bill providing for the appointment of additional Commissioners of Rockingham county, was taken up out of its order, and the committee's amendment adopted. Mr.Witchen having asked to have the bill laid on the table, in order that he might prepare an amendment, making similar provisions for Pittsylvania unty, the bill was laid on the table.

On Mr. STUART's motion, the bill providing for the elec-tion of three Commissioners of the Revenue for the county of Franklin was taken up, and there being some opposition to the bill, it was hid on the table.

Mr. Ismail moved that the farther consideration of bills on the calendar be dispensed with, in order that he might offer the following resolution:

Resolved, That the 19th rule of the Senate be suspended so far as it applies to the action of the Senate on Friday last, upon the bill concerning Commissioners of the Revenue, until the farther order of the Senate. Mr. Bassell called up the order of the day, it being the ill providing for the election of county officers.

Mr. I-next opposed the motion, as it was necessary that his resolution should be considered to-day, or the rejected bill would be reported by the Clerk to the other House on Mr. Mantin advocated the motion to proceed to the order f the day, as it was a bill of great importance. Mr. Basent called for the ayes and nots on his motion and the bill was taken up by the following vote:
Aves-Messts, Deneale, Meredith, White, Brent, Shackel-

ford, Sherrard, Paxon, Layne, Barnett, Greaver, Tate, Cow-an, Creigh, Hall, Bassell, Martin-17. Nogs - Messrs, Parker, Smith, Boykin, Daniel, Thompson, Isbell, Carrington, Witcher, Stuart, Brown, Douglas, Thomas, Watson, Funsten, Pianan, Sheffey-16.

mas, watson, Funsten, Farman, Shentey-10.

The Senate took up the bill and the substitute from the Committee of General Laws.

Mr. Deneale moved to fill the blank in the third section with the first day of May, 1852. Agreed to. Mr. MERROITH moved to amend the first section by adding after the word "Court" the words "and for the City of Richmond, a Sheriff for the Circuit Court held in said city." The amendment was adopted.

Mr. Sherrey moved to amend the bill so as to require

that the Conatrissioners of the Revenue should be elected by voters of the whole county.

The amendment was opposed by Mr. Martis, as he wished the Commissioners to be elected by voters in the district in which they were to act. This involved a constitutional question, and the amendment was farther discussed by Messes, Sheffey, Shackelford, Martin and Douglas.

Mr. STUART moved to strike out the word "now" in the econd section. The section now reads: "The number of Commissioners of the Revenue for each county shall be that now provided

by law."
The amendment was adopted.
Mr. Fensten moved to amend the section after the word "caunty," by laserting the words "city or corporation entitled by law to elect a commissioner."

shall employ such writers, and at such rate of compensation as the Court of each county or corporation may direct, and they shall respectively take an oath, to be administered by said Commissioners, to record the voters faithfully and onttially." The amendment was adopted.

Mr. Sherrey moved to amend the third section by striking out that portion of the section giving to the Governor the appointment of Commissioners to conduct the elections, and transferring the appointment to county and corporation The amendment was opposed by Messrs. SHACKELFORD,

DESCRIEGE and BASSELL, and was rejected.

Mr. Thomas moved to lay the bill on the table, as it was an important tall, and gentlemen wished to prepare amendments, as also that he might submit a proposition, growing out of the defeat of the bill, concerning Commissioners of the Revenue. Mr. T. held that, being one of the majorir, in the vote taken on Friday last, although the bill did not should vote against the amendment. receive the constitutional number, to give it the force of a law, he had the right to move a reconsideration of the vote. be decided, and as he desired the question to be fully examined, he desired to move the reconsideration, so as to retain the bill in the possession of the Senate, and give Senators an opportunity of so examining the question.

Mr. Devekage may define the senate of the Mr. Deneale moved that the Senate adjourn, and as the

At the request of Mr. Douglas, Mr. Deneale withdrew CALL OF THE HOUSE

Mr. Douglas gave notice that on Friday he would move for a call of the House. By unanimous consent of the Sennte, Mr. Docolas was permitted to assign his reasons for the notice. He said it was well known that the bill con-cerning "Commissioners of the Revenue" was defeated not for the want of a constitutional majority of the Senate in its favor, but for the want of such a majority present. Many senators are now a seeing an about the true majority of the dians in Florida, and which were sold to Gen. W., but we senate might prepare and bring in a bill conformably to their the government officer afterwards found it necessary own views and not be forced to yield to the dictation of the minority. For one, he was determined not to do so. The minority had caused the defeat of the bill, which imposed SENATE. minority had caused the delay which month is Senate a message from the Police must ensue, and he wished therefore to not as specify as sident of the United States, enclosing, in reply to a resolution possible in the natter, but wished the majority and not the minority to control our deliberations, hence the notice, &c.

The Senate refused to by the bill on the table, and after

Also several reports from the Secretary of the Interior

and assigned his reasons to be to enable the Senator from Mexican Boundary Commissioner, Fairfax to make the motion that he had intimated he Inter- Mr. Underwood presented the r tox courts in the year '45, and in the Lynchburg court for | ded making; namely, a reconsideration of the vote of Fri-

Mr. Daniel's motion was lost-ayes 15, nocs 17.

that those prevailing in the vote could alone make the mo-

been able to obtain access to. They will doubtless exhibit a state of facts favorable to Judge Wilson. The reports for the year 1851 I have just received, and I find the excess of suits decided over Judge Leigh, to be -at Law, 183-decrees a bill the force of a law, yet that this did not repeal the position. suits decided over Judge Leigh, to be at Law, 183—decrees in Chancery, Interlocutory 43—and in final decrees 29 for Leigh—making 195 for Wilson.

The two years immediately preceding 1849, the health of Judge Wilson was so precarious and his sufficient and the sufficient of the whole number of members elected, to concur, to give a bill the force of a law, yet that this did not repeal the position.

Resolved, That Mr. Gordan confer with Messrs, Donald move a reconsideration. Mr. T. referred to Jeffersan's model to the properties of the whole number of members elected, to concur, to give vided that in no case small pay be allowed for double composition.

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Resolved, That Mr. Gordan confer with Messrs, Donald move a reconsideration. Mr. T. referred to Jeffersan's many contained in Messrs, properties and properties of the proper

orable. The result of that comparison is nevertheless most lattering.

Notwithstanding the large amount of business which the oraging figures prove to have been performed by Judge.

Acticle 21 requiring two thirds of the United States must have felt the necessity of adopting some rule, to govern the was excused.

After several motions to take up hills the French Several motions to take up hills the Several motions to take up hills the French Several motions to take up hills the Several motions the several motions to take up hills the Several motions the sever the decision of the chair when, at the request of Mr. Bnows, he gave way to a motion to adjourn.

The Senate refused to adjourn by the following vote: Negs-Messrs, Barnett, Bassell, Brent, Cowan, Creigh,

Deneale, Greaver, Hall, Layne, Martin, Meredith, Paxton, Shackelford, Sherrard, Tate, Ward, White-17. After various motions to adjourn and a call of the Senate.

See, as published in the proceedings of the House. ed: ay
Mr. Themas from the Committee of General Lawsre-favor.

of every essential qualification of the just and upright Judge.

After twelve years of faithful and arduous labor in the public tion of Wm. W. Gregory and others, praying the removal of 97—there not being twe-thilds in the affirmative. John King, a free man of color from the Commonwealth. The unfinished business then came up: being an appeal suspended to enable him to submit a resolution, authorithe decision of the Chair. from the decision of the Chair.

Mr. Thomas moved to lay the appeal on the table. Mr. DENEAUE called the ayes and noes, and the motion was laid on the table by the following vote: Aves-Messrs, Boykin, Brown, Carrington, Daniel, Douglas, Funsten, Ishell, Moneure, Parker, Pitman, Shackelford,

On Mr. DENEALE's motion a similar bill in relation to Rockingham county, was taken up and passed. On Mr. DENEALE's motion the rules were suspended and

the said bill, together with the bill in relation to Franklin county, was reported to the House. On Mr. Bassell's motion the bill providing for the elecon arr. Bassett's invited the confirming let the ege-tion of County Officers was taken up.

Mr. Surffey moved to amend the seventh section by in-

serting after the word "county," the words "or corporations.

On Mr. Surffey's motion several verbal amendments were adopted.

Mr. STUART moved to strike out that portion of the twelfth section which allows a clerk to be re-elected who

may live out of the county.

The motion was opposed by Messrs. Fussten and Shands, and was supported by Mr. Stuart; and rejected.

Mr. Shacketfond officed the following: "And the Court of each county of the corporation of Richmond, Lynch-burg, Petersburg, Williamsburg and Norfolk shall, before any general election after the first nuthorized by this set, appoint five commissioners to superintend, and officers to conduct such election, at each place of voting in such county or corporation, to be subject in all respects to the provi-sions of the act concerning the commissioners and officers mentioned in the preceding section."

On Mr. Deneals's motion the second and third sections

Mr. Superey offered an amendment providing that the election of Justices of the Peace and Constables, &c., should

Mr. MEREDITH offered an amendment to the House bill providing for the election of a Sheriff for the City of Rich-

On Mr. Superey's motion other portions of the substitute were inserted in the flouse bill, in order to perfect the Mr. FUNSTES moved to amend the 15th section of the House

re-eligible, and may continue to reside out of the county. The amendment was adopted.

out two and inserting three dollars per day, for the compensation of magistrates whilst engaged in Court, Mr. Thompson moved to amend by substituting "foor" in place of three.

Mr. Deneate wished the magistrates well paid, but h wished to know how much he was paying them. It the would vote for as large a per diem compensation as any

ten, Moncute, Paxton, Shands, Sheffey, Stuart, Thomas Thompson, Watson, White, Winston, Witcher-16. Bassell, Boykin, Brown,

compensation. The motion was rejected.

The amendment to the amendment was rejected. Mr. Moncuse moved to amend the section by striking or the words, "and remain members of it during the entire sitting of the Court for any such day.

The amendment of Mr. Dovotas was rejected by the fol-

why he should vote against the amendment. He had vote for four dollars per day with the fees, but as he though two dollars with fees better than four without them, he Mr. Thomas adopted the explanation of Mr. Stuart rerba tim et literation.

Nogs-Messis. Deneale, (President pro.

Mr. Marris moved to insert "three" in place of two.-On Mr. MARTIN's motion, the Senate adjourned. THIRTY-SECOND CONGRESS-- 1st SESSION

MONDAY, APRIL 12, 1852. On Friday evening last, before the House (about three hours debate) the bill for the relief of the beli for the want of a constitutional majority of the Senate in of Gen. James C. Watson, was passed by a vote of 3 to its favor, but for the want of such a majority present. Many Senators are now absent, and he wished to give them certain slaves captured from the Seminofes by the Creek Indians in Florida, and which were sold to Gen. W., but which

(Mr. Hamilton) to execute the work ordered by Congress the persons doing the work under the direction of the con-

tracts that have been or may be taken to the amount appr priated, he had no objection to; but that which went to a thorize the architect to satisfy the claims of the weaknet

to indemnity, during the time the work has been suspende gs The previous question having been carried, the first amendment was agreed to, and the ayes and mays have been taken on agreeing to the second amendment, it was to jected - aves 19, navs 136 Mr. Brown of Mississippi, moved to suspend the rules

enable him to submit a resolution, providing that nothing the lawfor 1546, shall be so construed as to authorize Committee on Public Printing to discharge one contra

Mr. Canalisations, from the Committee of Banks reported enable him to submit a resolution, requiring the commit a bill incorporating the Farmers' Bank of Fairlax in Celof ways and means to report, by Thursday, the 20th in before county.

In favor of removing the duty upon railroad iron, under the Mr. Issaul, from the joint Committee on slaves and free tain restrictions; upon which he called for the vets. Mr. Rolbins of Pennsylvania, moved that the

> tion was objected to.
>
> Mr. Smith of Alabama, submitted a resolution. was read, suspending the printing of the census rep that a committee of three be appointed to condense it in

of the Senate's bill, as amended, were stricken out, and the first and second sections of the House bill (substituted,

opposed by Messes. Marrin and White; and rejected.

Mr. Sugrey moved the following amendment to the 1st section: "The first and second districts of Augusta County as laid off by commissioners districting said county, shall together constitute one district for the election of constable; and warrants and other process issued by a justice in either district may be served and returned in the other."—The

mond. The amendment was adopted.

Mr. Suzerzy moved to amend the House bill, by adding the second section of the substitute to the first s. The amendment was adopted.

Mr. Sheffer moved to strike out the 18th section of Touse bill, and insert the 14th and 15th sections of the substitute —The motion was agreed to.

Mr. Winston moved to amend the 22d section by striking

The amendment was accepted by Mr. Winston-was sunported by Messrs. Themas and Daniel and opposed by M. Bassell and Mr. Witchen, on the ground that other focs a lowed magistrates were too high.

Mr. Moscous moved to insert "five dollars a day," be-

Senate would strike out the other sums allowed them he The amendment was farther advecated by Mr. War-

Noss-Messis, Beneate, (President, pro. tem.) Birnett, lassell, Boykin, Brown, Cowan, Douglas, Hall, Layne Martin, Meredith, Parker, Pitman, Shackelford, Sherrard, Mr. Deneate moved to strike out the compensation for other services, but was in favor of raising their perdlem

Mr. Devous offered a substitute, striking out all of that portion of the section which allowed fees, and providing that the Mugistrates should be paid out of the county Trea-sury four dollars per day whilst they are sitting as numbers

lowing vote:
Aves-Messes, Brent, Carrington, Creigh, Daniel, Douglas, Fansten, Martin, Moneure, Paxten, Shands, Thompson Watson, Winston-14. Nors-Messis. Dencale, (President prottem.) Burnet

The amendment was rejected by the following vote

gentleman thought the Senate too thin to get on with this bill, he thought the Senate was too thin to act on the subject on which the gentleman had given notice he intended to like a matter.

other amendments were adopted,

Mr. Danier moved to key the pending bill on the table, ment, by efficies of the rmy, against Mr. Bartlette, Mr. Underwood presented the memorial of Gen. Les Combs, complaining of the action of Texas with regard to the tay last rejecting the bill concerning Commissioners of the payment of her creditors, and asking Congress to see the

sten, Isbell, Parker, Pitman. Shefley, Smith, Shand, Albahas, Thompson, Watson, Witcher—15.

Noza-Messrs. Dencale, (President pro. tem.) Barnett, ed in a resolution adopted by it on the Sth, and two adopted by the Sth, and two adopted on the 12th of April. These resolutions are as follows:

Martin. Meredith, Paxton, Shackelford, Sherrard, Tate, Watson-17. Mr. The mas said he rose to a privileged question, and that printing ordered by the House of Representatives fewas to move a reconsideration of the vote by which the present Congress, as may be necessary to remedy an

ator from Fairiax had a right to move the reconsideration, be not being one of those voting on the side substantially prevailing.

The Gnair decided that the Senator from Fairiax, continuetors may agree upon as shall be just.

Aran 1270.—Resolved, That for so much of the public of members, yet he thought the reason of the rule was, remedy any neglect or delay on the part of the contractors.

Leigh—making 195 for Wilson.

The two years immediately preceding 1849, the health of Judge Wilson was so precatious and his sufferings so uninterrupted, as almost entirely to preclude the possibility of his two bodies the Parliamentary law was to govern in the large with Mesers. Donal prescribing this rule, and he argued, that in all deliberation.

Resolved, That Mr. Gordan conferwith Mesers. Donal son & Armstrong and Gileon & Co., 3nd get in writing more argued, that in all deliberation.

Mr. Borland stid he believed the committee had the nowe performing any business. The comparison which I have absence of any rules prescribed by themselves for their own to do what had been done, but he differed entirely in

election of Justices of the Fearce and Constants, &c., should not come on the same day as the election of Judges, She-riffs, &c., Mr. Supprey advocated his amendment; it was opposed by Messes, Mantis and White; and rejected.

bill by providing, that the Clerk of a Circuit Court, now residing out of the county in which he was elected, may be

Mr. Strakt replied to the objections to the amendment and proposed that they would reduce the fees of Notary Publies-they were too high; but he wished the magistracy

son. He was in favor of raising the per diem compensation provided the other fees were stricken out.

The amendment was rejected by the following vote:

Aves-Messrs Brent, Carrington, Creigh, Daniel, Funs

Mr. Funstan moved to amend by allowing ten cents per mile as additional compensation.

Mr. Fenster moved to amend the section after the word for amendating the words "county," by inserting the words "city or corporation entitled by law to elect a commissioner."

The amendment was advocated by Mr. Douglas, and opposed by blesses. Bassell, and Shakkelford.

Mr. State moved to amend the amendment by allowing at the said Commissioners at the end of the third section: "The said Commissioners depositions, to be paid for by the person for whom they are

Bassell, Brown, Cowan, Hall, Mercdith, Parker, Pinnin, Smekelford, Sheiley, Sherrard, Smith, Smart, Sweeney Tate, Thomas, White-18.

the year 47, of which the cierks fined to make any report.

the excess in favor Judge Wilson cannot fall short of 2,500 Revenue; and upon his motion, he asked for the year and creditors paid.

Some debate by Messrs, Underwood and Rusk took place. after which the petition was referred.

Mr. Borland made a report to the Sonate, of the action Avgs-Messrs. Boykin, Brown. Daniel, Douglas, Funsten, Isbell, Parker, Pitman. Shelley, Smith, Stuart, Thomthe joint committee on printing, with regard to the Congress

> Mr. The MAS scale across detail privileges question, and that the present congress, as may be necessary to remedy an ingle concerning Commissioners of the Revenue was defeated.
>
> Mr. Bassell raised the question whether or not the Senator from Fairfax had a right to move the reconsideration, ed by the Senate, as may be necessary for the like purpo

On motion of Mr. Stanton of Ky., chairman of the committee on public buildings and grounds, the bill for enloy

services the people cannot fail to appreciate and solitably to acknowledge.

The disease which, in a manner, impaired the strength and usefulness of Judge Wilson, for several years past, I am truly usefulness of Judge Wilson, for several years past, I am truly usefulness of Judge Wilson, for several years past, I am truly usefulness of Judge Wilson, for several years past, I am truly gates informing the Senate of the passage of various bills, been taken, the motion to suspend the rules was next.

ENATE.

A communication was received from the House of Delegates informing the Senate of the passage of various bills, been taken, the motion to suspend the rules was next.

Example 19, 1004.

Tenspay. Apait 19, 1004.

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Compress, and the committee be governed to Congress, and the committee be governed to Congress.

The disease which, in a manner, impaired the strength and the strength and the strength and the committee be governed to Congress, and the committee be governed to Congress, and the committee be governed to Congress.

The disease which, in a manner, impaired the strength and the stre Mr. Orr of South Carolina, moved to suspend the mes

to adjourn both Houses on the 25th of July next. The fi